THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY
JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS.

The subscriber has, at a great expence, just completed a convenient

WAREHOUSE,

Above the Steam Mill, where he can load and unload boats without the expence of drayage. His long residence in town and general acquaintance through the country, and his strict attention to the business, will make it an object with the public to favor him with their patronage.

JESSE READER.

Cincinnati, December 28, 1813.

A NEW FULLING MILL,

At JOSEPH WAINWRIGHT'S Grist Mill, situated on the Allegheny river, two miles above Pittsburgh, is nearly finished and will be in operation in ten days.

JOSHUA TINKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has undertaken to conduct the *Fulling, Dyeing*, and *Dressing* of *Woollen Cloth* at the above place, and is now ready to receive Cloth at the Mill.

From his experience in that branch of business, both in this country and Europe, he hopes by his manner of finishing and moderation of charge, to give satisfaction to all those who may intrust Cloth to his care, and having a plentiful supply of water in all seasons of the year, he will be ready at all times to finish and return goods without delay.

Winterton Mills, February 9, 1814

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FROM BALTIMORE,

10,000lbs Spanish

SOLE LEATHER,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

They intend having always on hand a large assortment of this article, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Also, will have next week a small

Invoice of Coffee.

which they will sell at a feduced price.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18. tfq

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS,

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
ALSO, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum, French brandy, 4th proof, Genuine Hollands gin } Whiskey of good quality; Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Bengal Indigo, Brimstone, Castile soap, Hard soap, Gun powder, N. Orleans sugar, Loaf sugar, Lump sugar, Coffee } Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas; Chocolate, Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, Sweet oil, Raisins, Salt, James river tobacco

ALSO, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional stock of

Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Among which the following are the principal articles:—

KNIVES and forks, pocket, pen, shoe and butcher knives, scissors and razors, gun locks, curry combs, iron and brass candlesticks, iron and metal spoons, brass cocks, iron and steel knitting pins, spectacles, padlocks, *FILES*, pocket books, slates, violins, 25m gun-flints, 300 pieces short yellow nankeens and a variety of *Ribbons*, which, with a number of other articles, are now offered for *Wholesale* at a REDUCED PRICE for cash or approved paper.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

At D. Logan & Co's Commission Store.

Pittsburgh, 12th January, 1814. 6t.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE

ON THE ARMY BILL.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker!

It was not my intention to offer myself to your notice on this question. I have changed my purpose only in consequence of the course which the debate took yesterday, on an amendment proposed by me to one of the subordinate provisions of this bill. The observations to which that occasion gave rise have induced me to prefer assigning my own reasons for my own vote, rather than trust to the justice or charity of the times to assign reasons for me

The design of this bill is to encourage by means of a very extraordinary bounty, enlistments into the regular army. Laws already existing, and other bills in progress before the house, provide for the organization of an army of 63,000 men. For the purpose of filling the ranks of that army, the bill before us proposes to give to each recruit, a bounty of $ 124, and 320 acres of land. It offers also a premium of $ 8 to every person, in or out of the army, citizen or soldier, who shall procure an able bodied man to be enlisted.

Before, sir, I can determine, for myself whether so great a military force should be raised, and at so great an expence, I am bound to enquire into the object to which that force is to be applied. If the public exigency shall in my judgement demand it; if any object connected with the protection of the country, and the safety of its citizens, shall require it; and if I shall see reasonable ground to believe that the force when raised will be applied to meet that exigency, and yield that protection, I shall not be restrained by any considerations of expence from giving my support to the measure. I am aware that the country needs defence, and I am anxious that defence should be provided for it to the fullest extent & in the promptest manner. But what is the object of this bill? To what service is this army destined, when its ranks shall be filled? We are told sir, that the frontier is invaded, and that troops are wanted to repel that invasion. It is too true, that the frontier is invaded; that the war, with all its horrors, ordinary and extraordinary, is brought within our own territories; and that the inhabitants near the country of the enemy are compelled to fly, lighted by the fires of their own houses, or stay and meet the foe, unprotected by any adequate aid of government. But shew me that by any vote of mine, or any effort of mine, I can contribute to the relief of such distress. Shew me that the purpose of government in this measure, is to provide defence for the frontiers. I aver I see no evidence of any such intention. I have no assurance that this army will be applied to any such object. There are as was said, by my honorable friend from N. York, (Mr. Grosvenor) strong reasons to infer the contrary, from the fact that the forces hitherto raised have not been so applied, in any suitable or sufficient proportion.

The defence of our own territory seems hitherto to have been regarded as an object of secondary importance, a duty of a lower order than the invasion of the enemy.

The army raised last year, was competent to defend the frontier. To that purpose, however, it was applied. The substantial benefit which might have been obtained, and ought to have been obtained, was sacrificed to a scheme of conquest, in my opinion a wild one, commenced without means, prosecuted without plan or concert, and ending in disgrace. Nor is it the inland frontier only that has been left defenceless. The sea coast has been, in many places wholly exposed.

Give me leave to state one instance—The mouth of one of the largest rivers in the eastern section of the union is defended by a fort mounting 14 guns. This fort, for a great part of the last season, was holden by one man and one boy only. I state the fact on the authority of an honorable gentleman of this house. Other cases, almost equally fragrant, are known to have existed; in some of which interests of a public character and great magnitude have been at stake.

With this knowledge of the past, I must have evidence of some change in the purposes of administration, before I can vote for this bill, under an expectation that protection will thereby be afforded to either frontier of the union. Of such change, there is no intimation. On the contrary, gentlemen tell us explicitly, that the acquisition of Canada is still deemed to be an essential object, and the vote of the house, within the last half hour, has put the matter beyond doubt—An honorable gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Sheffey) has proposed an amendment to this bill, limiting the service of the troops to be raised by its provisions, to objects of defence. To the bill thus amended, he offered his support, & would have been cheerfully followed by his friends. The amendment was rejected.

It is certain, therefore, that the real object of this proposition to increase the military force to an extraordinary degree, by extraordinary means, is to act over again the scenes of the two last campaigns. To that object I cannot lend my support, I am already satisfied with the exhibition.

Give me leave to say, sir, that the tone on the subject of the conquest of Canada seems to be not a little changed.

Before the war, that conquest was represented to be quite an easy affair. The valiant spirits who meditated it, were only fearful, lest it should be too easy to be glorious. They had no apprehension, except that resistance would not be so powerful as to render the victory splendid. These confident expectations were, however, accompanied with a commendable spirit of moderation, the true mark of great minds, and it was gravely said, that we ought not to make too large a grasp for dominion, but to stop in our march of conquest northward, somewhere about the line of perpetual congelation, and leave to our enemies or others, the residue of the continent to the pole.

How happens it, sir, that this country, so easy of acquisition, and over which, according to the prophecies, we were to have been, by this time, legislating, dividing it into states and territories, is not yet ours?—Nay, sir, how happens it, that we are not even free of invasion ourselves—that gentlemen here call on us, by all the motives of patriotism, to assist in the defence of our own soil, and pourtray before us the state of the frontier, by frequent and animated allusions to all those topics, which the modes of Indian warfare usually suggest?

This, sir, is not what we were promised. This is not the entertainment to which we were invited. This is no fulfilment of those predictions, which it was deemed obstinacy itself not to believe.—This is not the harvest of greatness and glory, the seeds of which were supposed to be sown, with the declaration of war.

When we ask, sir, for the causes of these disappointments, we are told that they are owing to the opposition which the war encounters, in this house, and among the people. All the evils which afflict the country are imputed to opposition. This is the fashionable doctrine both here and elsewhere. It is said to be owing to opposition that war became necessary; and owing to opposition also that it has been prosecuted with no better success.

This, sir, is no new strain. It has been sung a thousand times. It is the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration. What minister ever yet acknowledged that the evils which fell on his country were the necessary consequences of his own incapacity, his own folly, or his own corruption? What possessor of political power ever yet failed to charge the mischiefs resulting from his own measures upon those who had uniformly opposed those measures? The people of the United States may well remember the administration of ld. North. He lost America to his country. Yet he could find pretences of throwing the odium upon his opponents. He could throw it upon those who had forewarned him of the consequences from the first, and who had opposed him, at every stage of his disastrous policy, with all the force of truth, and reason, and talent. It was not his own weakness, his own ambition, his own love of arbitrary power, which disaffected the colonies. It was not the tea act, the stamp, or the Boston port bill, that severed the empire of Great-Britain. Oh, no!—It was owing to no fault of administration. It was the work of opposition. It was the impertinent boldness of Chatham; the idle declamation of Fox; and the unseasonable sarcasm of Barre! These men, and men like them, would not join the minister in his American war. They would not give the name and character of wisdom to that which they believed to be the extreme of folly. They would not pronounce those measures just and honorable, which their principles led them to detest. They declared the minister's war to be wanton. They foresaw its end, and pointed it out plainly both to the minister and to the country. He pronounced the opposition to be selfish and factious. He persisted in his course, and the result is in his history.

This example of ministerial justice seems to have become a model for these times and this country. With slight shades of difference, owing to different degrees of talent and ability, the imitation is sufficiently exact. It requires little imagination to fancy one's self sometimes to be listening to a recitation of the captivating orations of the occupants of lord North's treasury bench. We are told that our opposition has divided the government, and divided the country.—Remember, sir, the state of the government and of the country, when war was declared. Did no difference of opinion then exist? Do we not know that this House was divided? Do we not know that the other House was still more divided? Does not every man, to whom the public documents are accessible, know, that in that other House, one single vote, having been given otherwise than it was, would have rejected the act declaring war, and adopted a different course of measures? A parental, guardian government would have regarded that state of things. It would have weighed such considerations—it would have enquired cooly and dispassionately into the state of public opinion in the state of this confederacy—it would have looked especially to those states most concerned in the professed objects of the war, and whose interests were to be most deeply affected by it. Such a government, knowing that its strength consisted in the union of opinion among the people, would have taken no step, of such importance, with that union—nor would it have mistaken mere party feeling for national sentiment.

That occasion, sir, called for a large and liberal view of things. Not only the degree of union in the sentiments of the people, but the nature and structure of the government; the general habits and pursuits of the community; the probable consequences of the war immediate and remote on our civil institutions—the effect of a vast military patronage—the variety of important local interests and objects—these were considerations essentially belonging to the subject. It was not enough that government could make out its cause of war on the paper, and get the better of England in the argument. This was requisite, but not all that was requisite. The question of War or Peace, in a country like this, is not to be compressed into the compass that would befit a small litigation. It is not to be made to turn upon a pin. Incapable in its nature of being decided upon technical rules, it is unfit to be discussed in the manner which usually appertains to the forensic habit. It should be regarded as a great question, not only of right, but also of prudence and expediency. Reasons of a general nature, considerations which go back to the origin of our institutions, and other considerations which look forward to our hopeful progress in future times, all belong, in their just proportions and gradations, to a question, in the determination of which the happiness of the present and of future generations may be so much concerned.

I have heard no satisfactory vindication of the war on grounds like those. They appear not to have suited the temper of that time. Utterly astonished at the declaration of war, I have been surprised at nothing since. Unless all history deceived me, I saw how it would be prosecuted when I saw how it was begun.—There is in the nature of things an unchangeable relation between rash counsels and feeble execution.

It was not, sir, the minority that bro't on the war. Look to your records from the date of your embargo in 1807, to June 1812. Every thing that men could do, they did, to stay your course. When at last they could effect no more, they urged you to delay your measures. They entreated you to give a little time for deliberation, and to wait for favorable events. As if inspired for the purpose of arresting your progress, they laid before you the consequences of your measures, just as we have seen them since take place. They predicted to you their effects on public opinion. They told you that instead of healing, they would inflame political dissensions. They pointed out to you also what would and what must happen on the frontier. That which since hath happened there is but their prediction turned into history. Vain is the hope then of escaping just retribution, by imputing to the minority of the government, or to the opposition among the people, the disasters of these times.—Vain is the attempt to impose thus on the common sense of mankind. The world has had too much experience of ministerial shifts and evasions. It has learned to judge of men by their actions, and of measures by their consequences.

If the purpose be, by casting these imputations upon those who are opposed to the policy of the government, to check their freedom of enquiry, discussion and debate, such purpose is also incapable of being executed. That opposition is constitutional and legal. It is also conscientious. It rests in settled and sober conviction, that such policy is destructive to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the being of the government. The experience of every day confirms these sentiments. Men who act from such motives are not to be discouraged from trifling obstacles nor awed by any danger. They know the limit of constitutional opposition—up to that limit, at their own discretion, they will walk, and walk fearlessly. If they should find, in the history of their country, a precedent for going over, I trust they will not follow it. They are not of a school, in which insurrection is taught as a virtue! They will not seek promotion through the paths of sedition, nor qualify themselves to serve their country in any of the high departments of its

government, by making rebellion the first element in their political science.

Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion, in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up and now growing fashionable, make it necessary to be explicit on this point. The more I perceive a disposition to check the freedom of enquiry by extravagant and unconstitutional pretences, the firmer shall be the tone, in which I shall assert and the freer the manner in which I shall exercise it. It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "home-bred right," a fire side privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty, which those whose representative I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself shall be questioned, I shall then carry it to its extent. I shall then place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground. This high constitutional privilege, I shall defend and exercise within this House, and without this house, and in all places: in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living I shall assert it, and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will still leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them.

Whoever, sir would discover the causes, which have produced the present state of things, must look for them, not in the efforts of opposition, but in the nature of the war, in which we are engaged, and in the manner in which its professed objects have been attempted to be obtained.—Quite two small a portion of public opinion was in favor of the war, to justify it, originally. A much smaller portion is in favour of the mode in which it has been conducted. This is the radical infirmity. Public opinion, strong and united, is not with you, in your Canada project. Whether it ought to be, or ought not to be, the fact that it is not, should by this time, be evident to all; and it is the business of practical statesmen, to act upon the state of things as it is, and not to be always attempted to prove what it ought to be. The acquisition of that country is not an object generally desired by the people. Some gentlemen indeed say it is not *their ultimate* object; and that they wish it only as the means of affecting other purposes. But, sir, a large portion of the people believe that a desire for the conquest and final retention of Canada is the main spring of public measures.—Nor is the opinion without ground. It has been distinctly avowed by public men, in a public manner. And if this is not the object it is not easy to see the connexion between your means and ends. At least that portion of the people, that is not in the habit of refining for, cannot see it.—You are, you say, at war for maritime rights and free trade. But they see you lock up your commerce and abandon the ocean. They see you invade an interior province of the enemy. They see you involve yourselves in a bloody war with the native savages; and they ask you, if you have in truth, a maratime controversy with the western Indians, and are really contending for sailors' rights with the tribes of the Prophet? In my judgment, the popular sentiment, in this case, corresponds with the soundest political discretion. In my humble opinion you are not only not able to travel in the road you have taken, but if you were, it would not conduct you to your object.

I am aware, Sir, that both the professed objects of the war, and the manner of prosecuting it, may receive the nominal approbation of a great majority of those, who constitute the prevailing party in the country. But I know also how extremely fallacious any inference from that circumstance would be, in favour of the real popularity of the measure. In times like these, a great measure of a prevalent party becomes incorporated with the party interest. To quarrel with the measure, would be to abandon the party. Party considerations, therefore induce an acquiescence in that on which the fate of party is supposed to depend. Gentlemen, Sir, fall into strange inconsistencies on this subject. They tell us that the war is popular; that the invasion of Canada is popular, and that it would have succeeded before this time had it not been for the force of opposition. Sir, what gives force to opposition in this country? Certainly nothing but the popularity of the cause of opposition, and the numbers who espouse it.—Upon this argument then, in what an unprecedented condition are the people of these States! We have on our hands a most popular war; we have also a most popular opposition to war. We cannot push the measure the opposition is so popular. We cannot retract it, the measure itself is so popular. We can neither go forward, nor backward. We are at the very centre of gravity;—the point of perpetual rest.

The truth is, sir, that party support is not the kind of support necessary to sustain the country through a long, expensive and bloody contest; and this should have been considered, before the war was declared. The cause to be successful, must be upheld by other sentiments, and higher motives. It must draw to itself the sober approbation of the great mass of the people. It must enlist, not in their tempory or party feelings, but their steady patriotism, and their constant zeal. Unlike the old nations of Europe, there are in this country no dregs of population, fit only to supply the constant waste of war, and out of which an army can be raised, for hire, at any time and for any purpose. Armies of any magnitude can here be nothing but the people embodied—and if the object be not one for which the people will embody, there can be no armies.

It is, I think, too plain to be doubted, that the conquest of Canada is such an object. They do not feel the impulse of adequate motive.—Not unmindful of military distinction, they are yet not sanguine of laurels in this contest. The harvest, thus far they perceive has not been great. The prospect of the future is no greater. Nor are they altogether reconciled to the principle of this invasion.—Canada, they know, is not to be conquered, but by drenching its soil in the blood of its inhabitants. They have no thirst for that blood. The borderers, on the line conneeted by blood and marriage, and all the ties of social life, have no disposition to bear arms against one another. Merciless indeed has been the fate of some of those people. I understand it to be a fact, that in some of the affairs, which we call battles, because we ave had nothing else to give the name to, brother has been in arms against brother. The bosom of his parent has been exposed to the bayonet of his own son. Sir, I honour the people that shrink from a warfare like this. I applaud their sentiments and their feelings. They are such as religion and humanity dictate, and such as none but cannibals would wish to eradicate from the human heart.

You have not suceeded in dividing the people of the provinces of their government. Your commanders tell you that they are universally hostile to your cause. It is not, therefore, to make war on their government, it is to make war, fierce, cruel, bloody war on the people themselves, that you call to your standard the yeomanry of the Northern States. The experience of two campaigns should have taught you, that they will not obey that call. Government has put itself into every posture. It has used supplication and entreaty; it has also menaced, and it still menaces compulsion. All is in vain. It cannot longer conceal its weakness on this point. Look to the bill before you. Does not that speak a language exceeding every thing that I have said? You last year gave a bounty of 16 dollars and now propose to give a bounty of 124 dollars, and you say you have no hope of obtaining men at a lower rate. This is sufficient to convince me, it will be sufficient to convince the enemy and the whole world, yourselves only excepted, what progress your Canada war is making in the affections of the people.

It is to no want of natural resources or natural strength in the country, that your failures can be attributed. The northern states alone are able to over run Canada, in 30 days, armed or unarmed, in any cause which should propel them by inducements sufficiently powerful. Recur, sir, to history. As early as 1745, the N. England colonies raised an army of 50, 000 men, and took Louisburg from the troops of France. On what point of the enemy's territory, let me ask, have you brot' an equal force to bear in the whole two campaigns? On another occasion, more than half a century ago, Mass. alone although its population did not exceed 1-3d of its present amount, had an army of 12,000 men. Of these, 7000 were at one time employed against Canada. A strong motive was then felt to exist—— With equal exertion that Commonwealth could now furnish an army of 40,000 men.

You have prosecuted this invasion for 2 campaigns. They have cost you more, upon the average, than the campaigns of the revolutionary war. The project has already cost the American people nearly half as much as the whole price paid for independence. The result is before us. Who does not see and feel that this result disgraces us? Who does not see in what estimation our martial prowess must be by this time holden by the enemy and by the world? Administration has made its master effort to subdue a province, 3000 miles removed from the mother country; lying at our own doors; scarcely equal in natural strength to the least of the states in this confederacy, and defended by external aid to a limited extent. It has persisted 2 campaigns, and it has failed. Let the responsibility rest where it ought.—The world will not ascribe the issue to want of spirit or patriotism in the American people. The possession of those qualities, in high and honourable degrees, they have heretofore illustriously evinced and spread out the proof on the record of their Revolution. They will be still true to their character, in any cause which they feel to be their own. In all causes they will defend themselves. The enemy, as we have seen, can make no permanent stand in any populous part of the country. Its citizens will drive back his forces.

But at that line, at the point where defence ceases and invasion begins, they stop. They do not pass it, because they do not choose to pass it. Offering no serious obstacle to their actual power, it rises, like a Chinese wall, against their sentiments and feelings.

It is natural sir, such being my opinion on the present state of things, that I should be asked what, in my judgement, ought to be done.

In the 1st place, then I answer, withdraw your invading armies, and follow councils which the national sentiment will support. In the next place, abandon the system of Commercial restriction. That system is equally ruinous to the interests and obnoxious to the feelings of whole states. They believe you have no constitutional right to establish such systems. They protest to you that such is not, and never was, their understanding of your powers, They are sincere in this opinion, and it is of infinite moment, that you duly respect that opinion, altho' you may deem it to be erroneous. These people, sir, resisted G. B. because her minister, under pretence of regulating trade, attempted to put his hand into their pockets and get their money.

There is that sir, which they then valued, and which they still value more than money. That pretence of regulating trade they believed to be a mere cover for tyranny and oppression. The present embargo, which does not vex, and harrass, and embarrass their Commerce, but annihilates it, is also laid by color of a power to regulate trade. For if it be not laid by virtue of this power, it is laid by virtue of no power. It is not wonderful sir, if this should be viewed by them as a state of things, not contemplated when they came into the national compact.

Let me suppose, sir, that when the convention of one of the commercial states, Masc. for example, was deliberating on the adoption of this Constitution, some person, to whose opening vision, the future had been disclosed, had appeared among them.

He would have seen there the Patriots who rocked the cradle of liberty in America. He would have seen there statesmen and warriors, who had borne no dishonorable parts in the councils of their country and on her fields of battle. He would have found these men recommending the adoption of this instrument to a people, full of the feeling of independence, and naturally jealous of all governments but their own. And he would have found, that the leading, the principal & the finally prevalent argument, was the protection and extension of Commerce.

Now suppose sir, that this person, having the knowledge of future times, had told them "this instrument, to which you now commit your fates shall for a time not deceive your hopes. Administered & practised as you now understand it, it shall enable you to carry your favourite pursuits to an unprecedented extent—— The increase of your numbers, of your wealth, and of your general prosperity, shall exceed your expectations But other times shall arrive. Other councils shall prevail. In the midst of this extension & growth of Commerce and prosperity, an Embargo severe and universal, shall be laid upon you, for 18 months

"This shall be succeeded by non-importations, restrictions and embarrassments of every description. War with the most powerful maritime nation upon the Earth, shall follow. This war shall be declared professedly for *your* benefit, and the protection of *your* interest. It shall be declared nevertheless *against* your urgent remonstrance. Your voice shall be heard, but it shall be heard only to be disregarded. It shall be a war for sailors' rights, against the sentiments of those to whom eight tenths of the semean of our country belong. It shall be a war for maritime rights, forced upon those who are alone interested in such concerns.

"It shall be brot' upon you by those to whom seamen and commerce shall be alike unknown; who shall never have heard the surges of the sea; and into whose minds the idea of a ship shall never have entered, thro' the eye, till they shall have come from beyond the western Hills, to take the protection of your maritime rights, and the guardianship of your commercial interests, into their skilful and experienced hands. Bringing the enemy to the blockade of your ports, they shall leave your coasts to be undefended, or defended by yourselves. Mindful of what may yet remain of your commerce, they shall visit you with another embargo—They shall cut off your intercourse of every description with foreign nations. This not only, they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water with your sister states. This not only: they shall cut off your intercourse of every description by water between the ports of your own states. They shall seize your accustomed commerce, in every limb, nerve and fibre, and hold it as in the jaws of death."

I now put it to you sir, whether if this practical administration of the constitution had been laid before them, they would have ratified it? I ask you if the hand of Hancock himself would not sooner have committed it to flames?

If then sir, they did not believe, and from the terms of the instrument had no reason to believe, that it conferred such powers on the government, then I say, the present course of its administration is not consistent with its spirit and meaning.

Let any man examine our history, and he will find that the Constitution of the country owns its existence to the commerce of the country. Let him enquire of those who are old enough to remember, and they will tell it to him. The idea of such a compact, as it is well known, was first unfolded in a meeting of Delegates from states holden for the purpose of making some voluntary agreements respecting trade, and establishing a common tariff. I see near me an honorable and venerable gentleman, (Mr. Schureman of N. Jersey) who bore a part in the deliberations of that assembly, and who put his hand to the first recommendation ever addressed to the people of these states by any body of men to form a national constitution. He will vouch for the truth of my remark. He will tell you the motives which actuated him and his associates as well as the whole country at that time. The faith of this nation is pledged to its commerce, formally and solemnly. I call upon you to redeem that pledge; not by sacrificing, while you profess to regard it; but by unshackling it, and protecting it, and fostering it, according to your ability, and the reasonable expectations of those who have committed it to the care of government. In the commerce of the country, the constitution had its birth. In the extinction of that commerce it will find its grave, I use not the tone of intimidation or menace but I forwarn you of consequence. Let it be remembered, that in my place this day, and in the discharge of my publick duty, I conjure you to alter your course. I urge to you the language of entreaty. I beseech you, by your best hopes of your country's prosperity; by your regard for the preservation of her government and her union; by your own ambition as honorable men, of leading hereafter in the councils of a great and growing empire; I conjure you, by every motive which can be addressed to the mind of man, that you abandon your system of restrictions; that you abandon it at once; and abandon it forever.

The humble aid which would be in my power to render to measures of government, shall be given cheerfully, if government will pursue measures which I can conscientiously support. Badly as I think of the original grounds of the war, as well as of the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted, if even now, failing in an honest and sincere attempt to procure just and honorable peace, it will return to measures of defence and protection, such as reason & common sense, and the publick opinion call for, my vote shall not be withholden from the means. Give up your futile projects of invasion. Extinguish the fires which blaze on your inland frontiers. Establish perfect safety and defence there by adequate force. Let every man that sleeps on your soil sleep in security. Stop the blood that flows from the veins of an armed yeomanry, & women and children. Give to the living, time to bury and lament their dead, in the quietness of private sorrow. Having performed this work of beneficence and mercy on your inland border, turn & look with the eye of justice and compassion on your vast population along the coast.—Unclench the iron grasp of your Embargo, Take measures for that end before another sun sets upon you. With all the war of the enemy on your commerce, if you would cease to war it on yourselves, you would still have some commerce.—That commerce would give you some revenue. Apply that revenue to the augmentation of your navy. That navy in turn will protect your commerce.

Let it no longer be said, that not one ship of force built by our hands since the war, yet floats upon the ocean. Turn the current of your efforts into the channel which national sentiment has already worn broad and deep to receive it. A naval force competent to defend your coast against considerable armaments, to convey your trade, and perhaps raise the blockade of your rivers, is not a chimera. It may be realised. If then, the war must continue, go to the ocean. If you are seriously contending for maritime rights, go the theatre where alone those rights can be defended. Thither every indication of your fortune points you. There the united wishes and exertions of the nation will go with you. Even our party divisions, acrimonious as they are, cease at the waters edge. They are lost in attachment to national character, on that element, where that character is made respectable. In protecting naval interests by naval means, you will arm yourselves with the whole power of national sentiment, and may command the whole abundance of the national resources. In time you may enable yourselves to redress injuries, in the place where they may be offered, and if need be, to accompany your own flag throughout the world, with the protection of your own cannon.

BOSTON, (Mass.) *February* 19.

INTERESTING REPORT.

The joint committee to whom has been referred the memorials of the several towns relative to the War, &c. yesterday made a report to the Hon. Senate, where it was read, and a message was sent to the Senate that the report might be sent to the House; where it was received and read. After some debate a motion was made to postpone the subject to Tuesday next, 11 o'clock, and lost. Another motion was then made to postpone it until to-morrow 10 o'clock, which obtained—but the minority moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was ultimately carried—and the main question of accepting the report passed, 178 to 43—majority 145.

The length of the Report, and the late hour on which it was accepted, precludes the possibility of giving it this day.

The preamble to the resolutions contains a very able review and statement of the grievances complained of by the memorialists, and traces them to a determined spirit of hostility towards the eastern states, and to commerce: Shows the unconstitutional character of the embargo acts—the improbability of any effectual relief from Congress, until the suffering states shall, by some regular and well concerted efforts, devise and insist upon such amendments to the constitution as will insure to them the enjoyment of equal rights. The committee, however, forbear to recommend an immediate adoption of any decisive measures for the purpose of effecting these objects—principally for the reasons, 1st, That the people ought to be formally consulted upon a subject so momentous, though no doubts remain of their disposition. 2dly, That the unanimity of the people of New-England and New-York, was daily and constantly increasing and afforded an earnest of that united determination, with which their constitutional efforts to rescue themselves from ruin, would be pursued. 3dly, That as negociations for peace were again promised, it would be inexpedient to adopt measures which might afford an apology to the government either for making a treaty sacrificing the best interests of this part of the country, or for imputing to the people of this commonwealth the rupture of negociation and the continuance of the war, although both should in fact result from their own insincerity. The report recommends to the people a further exertion of their patience, and suppression of their indignation, and concludes with various resolutions, expressive of their sense of the oppression of the measures of the government, and recommends that the memorials be deposited with his Excellency, and by him submitted to the next legislature in May, at an early day of the session.

The foregoing is an imperfect sketch of this interesting report.

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.) *Feb.* 15.

By a gentleman residing in this vicinity, who left French Mills on Sunday last, we are informed, that on Saturday the boats in Salmon river were *burnt* by order of Gen. W. and that on Sunday all the *barracks were set on fire*. On the latter day the army commenced its march, (after pressing all the sleighs at hand) a part for Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder towards Malone and Plattsburg. An attack is still expected at the latter place, as the enemy are said to be strengthening themselves at Isle Noix. The Harbour is also threatened, and Wilkinson's army was also threatened—hence the necessity of concentrating the forces, even at the immense sacrifice which has been made. The troops, said to be reduced to about 3000, are represented to be in good health, and every way efficient

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

Gen. Wilkinson is undoubtedly placed under an arrest. An officer for that purpose started from Washington on Wednesday last. It is not understood what are the particular charges upon which he has been deprived of his sword.

Who will succeed to the command in chief of the army? is now a common and very interesting question—Morgan Lewis, Gen. Harrison, and Gen. Brown, are among those who are named at Washington.—The appointment will be made immediately.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 11, 1814.

A report which has been circulated for some days past, received from *Erie*, stating, "that a large body of British & Indians were within one day's march of Detroit," is not confirmed by the Erie and Cleaveland express on Wednesday last.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. of Montgomery county, has been elected by the legislature of this state, a Senator of the United States, in the place of Dr. Leib.

On Friday the 25th ult. the U. States sloop of war John Adams, Capt. Angus, got under way at New-York, with a fair wind, and sailed for Gottenburg, with our ministers, Messrs. Clay and Russell, on board.

Franklin, (Ten.) Feb. 16, 1814.

A gentleman arrived in town this evening from Nashville, who states, that an extra was going to press there; stating that the Indians had reinforced and made the second attack upon Gen. Floyd and had succeeded in his almost total defeat; that the *pretended* friendly Indians had in addition to the blankets and provisions taken the ammunition.

EXTRACTS.

"IN the more respectable eastern states, the inhabitants bear a strong resemblance to each other in the features of their character; in superiority of intelligence, in hardihood of spirit, in commercial enterprize, and in sobriety of manners. The purity of their blood is but little polluted by the intermixture of foreigners. Few settle among them, except those, who come from the land of their fore-fathers, who are either useful for their ingenuity, or respectable for their virtues. Hence they present a strong national character; a people w

rous, enterprizing, and enlightened; whatever can give dignity to man, happiness to a society, or strength to a republic. If ever the crisis should arrive, which would threaten their rights and independence, there is a spirit in that section of country that would rouse from the slumber of security, and speak in a tone of remonstrance, which could not safely be slighted. The petty squabbles of party politics would yield to more important considerations, and the united strength of New-England MUST be respected and obeyed. Her free sons, *who were the first to draw, and the last to sheathe the sword*, in just resistance of unconstitutional encroachments, would equally resist the dangerous ambition of the factious demagogue, and the theoretic expedients of the self-deluded philosophist. *Those, who first gave the lessons of freedom will never become scholars to their own pupils, and submit to the dictates of those they have instructed.* They will never condescend to learn from Virginia or Kentucky, either its theory or practice. They are not to be taught EQUALITY by the lordlings of a plantation, nor LIBERTY by the owners of slaves."

"The vanity of others may lead them to an imaginary pre-eminence over that people, from the superior mildness of their climate, or the fertility of their soil; but it will prove, on examination, the vanity of ignorance; and, as long as a numerous, hardy and intelligent race of citizens, shall be acknowledged to constitute the strength and respectability of a state, so long will their claim to superiority remain undisputed. These form the best wealth of a country, its greatest ornament in peace, and its firmest bulwark in war."

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE of the Town Council, will meet at Mr. *William Morrow's* Tavern, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Borough, for the current year; at which time and place, all Borough Officers and others who have accounts with the Borough, are requested to attend with their accounts, prepared for settlement.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*
Pittsburgh, March 9, 1814.

FOR SALE,
BY THE PIECE,
Two thousand yards of
NEW ENGLAND COTTONS,
ASSORTED.

APPLY TO

L. Bollman,

Corner Front street and Cherry alley.
March 11, 1814

To Rent,

FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR
A
LARGE DRY CELLAR.

SUITABLE for a bottling cellar, situated in Fifth near Market street. For terms apply to P. Mowry, Esq. or the subscriber, who will rent for the same term, the house she now occupies, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

ANN GAZZAM.
Pittsburgh, March 11.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,

ANDIRONS, shovels and tongs, spoons, Snuffers and trays, bellows, knives and forks,
Candlesticks, fenders, dressing cases,
Ivory combs, copper kettles, razors,
Pen knives, scissors, corkscrews, lamps,
Buttons, spectacles, coffee roasters,
Plated dog collars, coffee mills,
And a great variety of other domestick and imported
HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALSO,
The following articles by the piece.
Blankets, cloths, hosiery,
Checks, calicoes, shawls,
Gloves, cords and velvets,
Bonnet wire, &c. &c.
CARPETING & OIL CLOTHS,
OF DOMESTICK MAKE.

☞ *Country storekeepers will please observe, that W. & B. have on hand a quantity of school and miscellaneous Books, which they sell at from 40 to 75 per cent. discount.*

Jan. 7, 1814. 6wqtA22

The Union Brewery,
IS IN OPERATION.

THE publick are informed that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to on the customary terms.

☞ *The highest price in CASH, paid for merchantable BARLEY, delivered at the Union Brewery, in Liberty street.*

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.
March 11, 1814 tfq

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

UPWARDS OF 100 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND, in the Town of COLUMBIA,

ON the Ohio river, and 5 and 1-2 miles from Cincinnati, under high cultivation, with two orchards, a fine garden enclosed with board fence, a frame barn 50 by 25, corn cribs, etc. with 32 acres of grain in the ground, & a large proportion of meadow, for sale on easy terms.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Columbia, Nov. 21, 1813. tfq

Two Farms For Rent.

THE one lying on Peters creek, Mifflin township, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, the farm of the late Zad. Wright, decd. There are 130 acres cleared with a good orchard and cider works. There may be 60 acres of corn planted in the spring. None need apply but those who can be well recommended for sobriety & industry: to such a good chance will be given as the land is of first quality. The other Farm is in the vicinity of Noblestown, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, at present occupied by H. M'Kellips, sen. On this there are 60 acres cleared, 10 of excellent meadow. Terms easy; possession given 1st April 1814. Enquire of

JAMES GRAY,
Corner of Liberty and Front sts.
Pittsburgh, March 9. tfq

STRAY COW.

CAME to my plantation about 6 or 7 months ago, a small red and white spotted *COW*, 4 or 5 years old, no particular marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

P. WINEBIDDLE.
Pitt township, Allegheny county,
Feb. 8, 1814 3wg

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE PUBLISHED,

The Western Gleaner,
No. 3.
CONTENTS.

On Bleaching; of Cotton; for Calico printing; of Wool; of Silk; of prints and printed books; Easy method of preparing the oxymuriatic acid; bleaching of paper; bleaching by steam.
On Coal, 1. Its natural history; Wood of a submarine forest; Turf; Peat; Imperfectly mineralised leaves; Bovy coal; Jet or pitch coal; Common coal; Canal coal; Staffordshire coal; Pittsburgh coal; Kilkenny coal; Lehigh coal; General observations on coal.
Aphorisms of Political Economy; Chap. 3. On the relation of population with different kinds of subsistence.
On Naivety, Essay.
Review; An answer to Mr. Jefferson's justification in the case of the N. Orleans batture, by E Livingston, Esqr.
Miscellanies; On turnpike roads; Water blowing machine; Observations on Longevity; Method of breaking up stumps and logs of wood; Method of rendering beaver and other hats waterproof.
Poetry; Earthquake of Caracas; Caroline; Song of Dwina.

Cash for Wheat.

ONE DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE CENTS
PER BUSHELL, GIVEN FOR
WHEAT,
Until the expiration of 25 days from date.
CORN & RYE,
Purchased at 62 and 1-2 Cents, at the
Pittsburgh Steam Mill.
March 1st, 1814 tf

THREE EXCELLENT ROOMS TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent three ROOMS. The front Room on the 1st floor, and two on the 2d story. The front room will answer for a Store, and not inferior to any in this place, in point of situation, having a large cellar. They will be rented separate, or for accommodation he will rent them together.

M. BARNWELL, *Market, between Front & Water streets.*
March 1st, 1814. tfq

WHISKEY WANTED.

I WILL PURCHASE ONE OR TWO HUNDRED
BARRELS OF WHISKEY.
In my absence from this place, any person wishing to contract will please, call on Mr. *Isaac Bean*, in Market street.

F. B. HOLMES,
Corner of Market & Water streets.
Pittsburgh, March 1.

COFFEE FOR SALE,
BY
THE BARREL.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 2d quality of Coffee which he offers for sale low for Cash.

GILBERT M'KOWN,
opposite Cromwell & Robinson's ware house Wood st. Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1814

HATS, AND HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

THE subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a very large and elegant assortment of *HATS, & HATTERS TRIMMINGS.* These articles are laid in on the best terms, and are offered to country merchants, hatters, and other, at the most liberal prices; and are therefore well worth attention.

PEEBLES, TWEEDY & Co.

☞ Merchants descending the river, may have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23 tfq

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
JOHN & THOMAS COWAN,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands, to present their accounts for settlement to J. Cowan.

John Cowan,
Feb. 23, 1814. *Thos. Cowan,*

☞ The subscriber wishing to decline business, offers for Sale, the

GOODS,

On hand, which consists of an assortment of GROCERIES, such as
LOAF SUGAR. COFFEE, TEAS, PEPPER, &c.
Of Liquors—*Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon Wines, French brandy, Peach do. Cherry bounce, gin and Whiskey.* Cotton, tar, shad and herring, a quantity of shoes, and a large assortment of stone and earthen ware, of a superior quality, and a neat assortment of
QUEENSWARE,
On terms, that will be an object to any person wishing to enter on business, with a lease of the house and store he occupies, which is a superior stand for business.

JOHN COWAN, *Wood street, between Front and Second, Pittsburgh.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer on Leases of Ten Years from the first of April, 1815, the following
PROPERTY IN PITTSBURGH.

No. 1. THE Ferry Lot on the corner of Wood, Water, and Front streets. It contains 60 feet on Water street, on which are a valuable two story brick house and a three story frame one, weather-boarded and painted, and is a capital stand for a Store. The Ferry is allowed to be the best one on the Monongahela, and the situation of the property generally admirably calculated for the river trade, as it affords the easiest and most convenient communication; its length is 160 feet on Wood street, and is directly opposite Mr. T. Cromwell's warehouse, a number of shops are erected thereon, and on Front street it contains 60 feet, the corner occupied by Mr. Samuel Smith as a store, and is a well known stand. The real advantages of the Ferry are so well known as to need no comment. It is occupied by Mr. W. Graham.

2. The House and Lot on Water and Front street, with a front of 60 feet on each, by 160 feet deep, a few doors above Wood street, now occupied by Mr. Le Lacheur.

3. A Lot on Penn street, next to the valuable improvements of Mr. Abner Barker. It borders on the Allegheny river, and would be valuable for a boardyard, as it is 60 feet front by more than 400 deep.

As several applications have already been made to the subscribers for this property, they now give public notice that any person disposed to lease may know their terms by applying to either of them residing in Yorktown Penn.

JOHN IRWIN,
HENRY IRWIN.
Yorktown, (Penn.) Feb. 10, 1814.

FOR SALE,

FIVE BOXES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
GERMAN, OR MILAN STEEL.

At a low price if applied for soon, as if not sold it will be sent to N. Orleans, by first opportunity. Apply to

BOSLER, & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.——tfq

$100 Reward.

STOLEN OUT OF THE SHOP OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,
IN WOOD STREET,

TEN or eleven ready made Coats, of different colors & other goods not recollected. It is supposed they have descended the Ohio. Whoever takes up said thief or thieves, shall receive the above reward and all charges.

Knoblewgh & Amberson.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 20. 3wq

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD MILLER,

To whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.

Apply to

E. HARKER,
At the mouth of Sawmill Run.
January 6, 1814. 3w*

Lots for Sale.

A FEW SMALL LOTS FOR SALE,
Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.
ALSO,
Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny.

For terms apply to
DAVID EVANS.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814 *tfq*

WASHINGTON BANK.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Washington Bank, held at the house of David Morris, on Friday the 25th of Feb. 1814, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That books of subscription for the capital stock of said bank, be opened on the 21st day of March next, at the following places, viz.

In Washington, at the house of David Morris; commissioners, Thos. Baird and Geo. Morgan, Esqrs. and D. Morris; and at the house of Richd. Donaldson; commissioners, Geo. Baird and John Purviance, Esqrs. and Hugh Hagerty.

In Canonsburgh, at the house of Craig Ritchie, Esq.; commissioners, Dr. Sam. Murdoch, and John Watson and C. Ritchie, Esqrs.

In Burgetstown, at the house of Hugh Hazleton; commissioners, John Riddle, Esq. Dr. William Quigley and H. Hazleton.

In Middletown, at the house of J. Buchanan, Esq; commissioners, J. Buchanan, and Wm. Smith, Esqrs. and David Craig.

In Alexandria, at the house of John Mays; commissioners, Isaac Mays, Jas. Stevenson, and Joseph Alexanders, Esquires.

In Amity, at the house of Thos. Brice; commissioners, Stephen Cook, J. Miller and Thos Brice.

In Clarksville, at the house of —— Hill; commissioners, Saml. Clark, Wm. Colhoun and —— Hill.

In Fredericktown, at the house of John Bowers, Esq; commissioners, Ed. Gallagher, J. Bowers and Jesse Morris, Esquires.

In West Bethlehem township, at the house of E. Jenkins, Esq; commissioners, E. Jenkins, Esq. Adam Wier and Peter Mowl.

At Gregg's tavern, in Pike Run township; commissioners, Thos. Hopkins, Alex. Frew and H. Gregg, Esqrs.

In Williamsport, at the house of Jos. Parkinson; commissioners, J. Gordon, Esq. Wm. Fenton and Benj. Batter.

At the house of Nath. Rea, on Pigeon Creek; commissioners, John Hill, Thos. Carson, Esq. and N. Rea.

At the house of John Finley on Peters Creek; commissioners, Enoch Wright, Esq. J. Finley and Benj. Williams.

In Steubenville, at the house of Isaac Jenkinson; commissioners, David Hoge, Esq. Jas. Larimore and I. Jenkinson.

In West Liberty, at the house of Wm. M'Kinly; commissioners, Wm. M'Kinly, Esq. Alex. Berryhill and Joseph Leffler.

In Waynesburg, at the house of J. Ingram; commissioners, R. Whitehill and Andw. Buchanan, Esquires and John Ingram.

In Jefferson, at the house of Thomas Fletcher; commissioners, T. Fletcher, J. Eaton and —— Hughes, Esq.

In Geneva, at the house of —— ——; commissioners, Geo. Rupert, and J. W. Nicholson.

In Brownsville, at the house of Col. Brashears; commissioners, N. Gillespie, jun. Col. Brashears and S. Jackson.

In Uniontown, at the house of Doctor M'Clure; commissioners, Thos. Irwin, Esq. Dr. M'Clure and J. Miller.

In Robstown, at the house of John Nichols; commissioners, J. Nichols and Jos. Markle.

In Pittsburgh, at the house of William Morrow; commissioners, J. M'Donald, Chas. Wilkins and E. Pentland, Esqrs. J. M. Snowden and J. K. M'Nickle.

In Beaver, at the house of J. Coulter; commissioners, Robt. Moore, Esq. Jos. Hemphill and J. Coulter, Esq.

In Harmony; commissioners, Fredk. Ropp and Dr. C. Miller.

In Butler, at the house of Ad. Funk; commissioners, J. Gilmore, Esq. David Dougal and Wm. Purviance.

In Noblestown, at the house of Henry Noble; commissioners, H. Noble, John M'Donald and G. Williams, Esq.

At Woodville, house of Morgan Neville, Esq; commissioners, M. Neville, Esq. and Moses Coulter.

In Georgetown, at the house of John Christmas; commissioners, J. Christmas and John Beaver.

TH. BAIRD, *President.*
(Attest) S. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
March 2, 1814. 3wq

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

TRAVELLER'S INN;
MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 90 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS
Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814. 1y.

THE STEAM ENGINE
FOUNDERY,
ON FRONT STREET,
BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line; viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813----*tfq*

Two Mile Run Turnpike

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Two Mile Run Turnpike.

HELD at the house of Jos. Ball, on Monday the 14th inst. *Dan'l. Beltzhoover*, was appointed Treasurer to receive the amount of the subscription to said road. *It was also Resolved*, That the dimensions of said road, be altered from the terms formerly agreed upon, as follows:—The bed of the road to be 24 feet wide, for the first 400 rods, and to be 12 inches thick of stone, covered with 4 inches of river gravel; the last 156 rods to be 18 inches thick of stone, and 4 inches river gravel; the road to be flat, the summer roads, 15 feet wide, with two ditches 4 feet wide, and 3 feet deep.

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorised to receive proposals to complete said road until the 2d Monday of March next, at his house in Pittsburgh.

JACOB NEGLEY, *Chairman.*
E. PENTLAND, *Secretary.*

☞ It is requested, that those who subscribed will pay the amount of their respective subscriptions with as little delay as possible in order that the road may be speedily commenced. Feb. 14.—Stq

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL HOLMES,

HAS removed his PORTER, and ALE BOTTLING CELLAR, to that under Mr. Grant's Store, in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, where Customers will be supplied as usual, with good *PORTER* and *ALE*, prepared and put up in the best manner possible. He also returns his sincere thanks to the Citizens of this place, for the liberality and friendship already experienced, and hopes from his experience and unremitted attention to business, to still be enabled to give general satisfaction, to those that may favor him with their custom.

ALSO, TO LET,

The STORE, at present occupied by Mr. William Grant. Possession may be had the first of April next. Enquire of the subscriber.

NATHANIEL HOLMES.
February 23, 1814.

Depreciation Land
FOR SALE,

IN Beaver county, No. 3 and 4, Braden's District; and No. 10, M'Clain's District—in Butler county, No. 3 and 89, Nicholson's District—and in Allegheny county, No. 21, Cunningham's District and No. 115, Alexander's District.—Those desirous of purchasing may call on Monday and Tuesday in any week, at the subscriber's, in Ohio township, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.
January 20, 1814. tf

DOCTOR HANDY'S,
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace*, *Forge*, *Grist* and *Saw Mill*, together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well supplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore; and having entered largely in the BRASS FOUNDERY business, he flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Salder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN
OIL.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

Doctor CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisys*; promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

February 1814.

FOR SALE.

BIG SPRING MILLS,

On Blue River, Indiana Territory.

THE subscriber offers the above property for sale, to which is attached upwards of 800 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which is river bottom, covered with walnut, cherry, poplar and oak timber; there are 50 acres now under cultivation, and 70 acres (on which the timber has lately been deadened) that may be prepared for cultivation at a small expence; there is also on the premises a stone house 40 feet by 20, which is yet unfinished, and a young apple orchard of about 120 engrafted trees; the grist and saw mill are much out of order, but owing to the excellence of the mill seat and the superabundance of water even in the driest seasons, added to its vicinity to a rich and populous settlement, it is presumed it will be worthy the attention of the industrious farmer.

The distance from this mill seat to Louisville, (Ken.) in a direct line, is 20 miles, and six miles west of Corydon, the seat of government of the territory. When blue river is high, boats may be loaded at the mill, and descend with safety to the Ohio, a distance of twelve miles. For terms apply to *George Wallace*, in Pittsburgh, or to *Waller Taylor*, at Jeffersonville, (Ind. Ter.) who can give a more particular description.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

January 6, 1814.

TO LET,

On PERMANENT LEASES, and possession given the 1st of April next.

SIXTY Elegant Building LOTS, situate on the Allegheny river, fronting on the new Turnpike leading to Hill's and adjoining lots of Col. O'Hara, suitable for merchants and manufacturers.—Any person wishing to Lease, will call at Mrs. Adams's in Front street, where a plan will be exhibited.

GEORGE A. BAYARD.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1814.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are ye for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

PENMANSHIP.

"Writing is universally admitted to be of all arts that which is most useful to society. It is the soul of commerce, the picture of the past, the regulator of the future, and messenger of thought."

MR. VINCENT,

GRATEFULLY returns his thanks to his friends and the publick for the liberal support he has received in his line of profession, since his establishment in Pittsburgh. He flatters himself that the proficiency of his scholars, will give evidence of the superiority of his mode of teaching the art of penmanship over that heretofore adopted; that he is able in the short period of 15 lessons, with a pupil of moderate capacity, to give him a complete knowledge of this art; that there is much less time spent in acquiring a correct knowledge of it; that it is therefore cheaper; and the writing of his scholars is more elegant and uniform, & free from that stiffnes which arises out of the common mode of teaching.

He also informs them that his school will open on Monday, Jan. 31st inst. over the store of R. Bowen, & Co. in Market street, where he will receive pupils, and endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will also give lessons out of school hours, to individuals or private families.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1814. tfq

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *E. Jones*, esq. late sheriff of St. Clair township, Allehegny county, deceased are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands against said estate are required to present them, properly attested, for settlement. For the convenience of those concerned the subscriber proposes attending in February next, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at his own house in Ohio township, and on the three following days in each week, at the house of Mr. Hoffer, sign of the Spread Eagle, in Front street, Pittsburgh. Persons interested will do well to attend to this notice and save trouble.

JOHN WAY, *Administrator, cum testamento annexo de bonis testatoris non.*

January 25, 1814

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

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22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

THE PITTSBURGH POINT
BREWERY,

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

New Orleans Sugar,
BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18. 6tqc18

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

A SHEPHERD.

WANTED, a person who understands the management of Sheep. He must be sober, industrious, and good tempered. One with a family would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the bank of the Monongahela, a short distance above the mouth of Turtle creek.

C. VON BONNHORST.

February 17, 1814.

BUILDING LOTS.

FOR Rent, on Perpetual Lease, a number of elegant building LOTS, bounding on Front and Second streets, and Redoubt alley, Pittsburgh, known by the name of Mrs. Adams's garden.—These Lots are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Borough; and are well worthy the attention of persons wishing a good scite for Warehouses, &c. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company.

February 2, 1814. tf

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

MAGNUS M. MURRAY, & CO

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms and long credits, their entire stock,

CONSISTING OF

ANVILS, vices, axes, scythes, sickles, mattocks, chains, bed & wood screws, cutting knives, drawing knives, chissels, hinges, boat sockets, fullers shears, lathing and shingling hatchets, and a handsome assortment of iron, blister, crowley, swedish and german steel.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his whole establishment, at the corner of High street and Coal lane, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, consisting of ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, on which are erected three new and convenient dwelling houses, with kitchens, &c. one stable, and the buildings occupied for a tilt hammer, containing two tilt hammers, two laths, a machine for cutting wood screws, another for mill screws, and various other machinery, all built of the best materials, in the best manner, and quite new—also, a steam engine erected by Stackhouse and Rogers, for a sixteen horse power; a smithshop, containing one large double fire, for the making of anchors, anvils, &c. and 13 common fires, with bellows and tools complete; coal houses full of coal, and every thing necessary for the purchaser to proceed to work immediately. For the real property one, two and three years credit will be given, on payment of interest. Should the whole not be sold previous to the 1st of April next, it will be divided and sold at auction.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

February 1, 1814.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.